

# BEIJING REVIEW

- Premier Hua Gives TV Interview
- Physical Culture and Sports in China





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## CHRONICLE

### October 8

• Xinhua News Agency reported that the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee awarded 143 units and individuals for their roles in the self-defensive counterattack against Viet Nam.

### October 9

• Vice-Premier Li Xiannian met with an educational delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan headed by Minister of Education Abdul Salam Majali.

### October 10

• Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met the Thai Friendship Delegation led by Air Marshal Siddhi Savetsila, Minister Attached to the Office of the Prime Minister. Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence Xu Xiangqian met the delegation on an earlier occasion and expressed the hope that the ASEAN nations would stand united against Vietnamese aggression and expansion.

• A 6-day Sino-U.S. symposium on polymer chemistry and physics closed in Beijing. This was the first such meeting between China and the United States since their diplomatic relations were established.

• Xinhua News Agency reported that the total value of China's industrial production this September was 11.5 per cent above the figure for September last year.

### October 11

• Eight democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen convened their national congresses in Beijing.

• Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met a visiting delegation from the British Academy led by Sir Alec Cairncross.

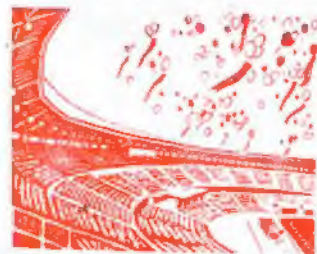
• Vice-Premier Li Xiannian met a delegation of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade led by its President, Yoshihiro Inayama.

### October 12

• Vice-Premier Li Xiannian met with Dr. Mostafa K. Tolba, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme.

### October 13

• Vice - Premier Wang Renzhong left Brussels for home after visiting Yugoslavia, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium.





### Premier Hua Visits Western Europe

Premier Hua Guofeng arrived in Paris on October 15 on the first lap of an official visit to four West European countries — France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain and Italy. When he left Beijing on October 12 by special plane for Urumqi, capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xian-nian and other Chinese leaders were at the airport to see him off. Accompanying him on the visit are Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli, Foreign Minister Huang Hua and others.

Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping is in charge of the work of the State Council during Premier Hua's absence.

Premier Hua's visit is the first ever to West European countries by the head of the Chinese Government since the founding of the People's Republic of China 30 years ago. At the press conference he gave in Beijing prior to his departure, the Premier said that he was going to Western Europe with "the desire to promote understanding, deepen friendship, expand co-operation and defend peace."

### Opposing Personality Cult

On September 28, Beijing's *Guangming Ribao* published Chairman Hua Guofeng's reply to a letter together with a news report, showing that Chairman Hua is opposed to the personality cult.

Last November, 50 students of the Central Party School visited the Hongxing experi-

mental pig farm on the outskirts of Beijing. They saw in an exquisite show-case some articles used by Chairman Hua when he inspected the farm. Wang Liben, one of the students, was somewhat perplexed by this. So he wrote a letter to Chairman Hua, saying: "If this tendency were allowed to spread unchecked, idealists in high places like Khrushchov might take advantage of it. Human beings would then be deified, and the comradely relationship between the people's leaders and the people themselves would be transformed into a feudal one, which could be used by them to sabotage democratic life, suppress revolutionaries and carry on their despicable intrigues."

Upon receiving the letter, Comrade Hua Guofeng immediately instructed Lin Hujia, secretary of the Beijing municipal Party committee, to handle this affair.

In his reply to Comrade Wang Liben on January 16, Comrade Hua Guofeng said: "I've received your letter, and I think your opinion is very good. I've asked comrades on the Beijing municipal Party committee to talk it over with the comrades on the Hongxing experimental pig farm and tell them to put away those exhibits. If such things should happen again in the future, they should be handled in the same way, so as to carry forward our Party's fine tradition."

### New Minister of Justice Interviewed

The re-establishment of the Ministry of Justice under the

State Council will help strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and serve the interests of modernization.

This was said by China's new Minister of Justice Wei Wenbo in an interview with journalists. He added that preparations are under way to set up a university of politics and law and an institute of forensic medicine, and efforts will be made to strengthen the leadership of existing institutes of politics and law so as to train people specialized in this field as quickly as possible.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress decided at a session in mid-September to set up the Ministry of Justice and appointed Wei Wenbo as its Minister.

Now 74, Wei Wenbo was Vice-Minister of Justice 20 years ago before that ministry was abolished.

During the interview the new minister also spoke of the necessity of re-establishing the ministry.

(1) While the task of the people's courts is to independently conduct trials according to law, their administrative work — including organization, personnel, training of cadres and funds — is part of the administrative work of the state and should therefore come under the unified management of judicial administrative organs. This is clearly stated in the newly adopted Organic Law of the People's Courts.

(2) With the expansion of socialist construction and international intercourse and with the continual improvement of the laws, state organs, social



organizations, enterprises and other undertakings will set up their own legal departments or require the services of legal advisers. So they will need the assistance and guidance of judicial departments. It is therefore necessary to set up special judicial administrative organs in charge of these matters.

Minister Wei said that his ministry will be concerned mainly with the following tasks:

- Handle the judicial administrative work of the people's courts at all levels;

- Supervise and train judicial cadres;

- Supervise the administration of institutes of politics and law and train judicial personnel of various specialities in co-operation with departments concerned;

- Conduct activities publicizing the law and educating the people in the legal system;

- Supervise the work of the organizations of lawyers and notaries;

- Compile codes of laws and decrees;

- Manage judicial funds and incomes;

- Conduct researches on jurisprudence in co-operation with scientific institutes and organize the publication of books and periodicals on law;

- Handle foreign affairs in connection with judicial work.

Minister Wei said in conclusion that at the present time the Ministry of Justice is replenishing the ranks of cadres in charge of judicial work and training lawyers and notaries in preparation for the enforcement

of the Criminal Law, the Law of Criminal Procedure, the Organic Law of the People's Courts and other laws which will come into force on January 1 of next year. The ministry will also train large numbers of judicial cadres. "With a population of 900 million," he stressed, "China needs millions of judicial cadres who are well versed in the laws and are proficient and equitable in enforcing them."

## **China International Trust And Investment Corp.**

The China International Trust and Investment Corporation was founded in Beijing on October 4. A state-owned socialist enterprise directly under the State Council, the corporation's main function is to absorb foreign investment and import advanced technology and equipment to expedite China's economic development.

Rong Yiren, 63-year-old former Shanghai industrialist, was appointed chairman of the board of directors and presi-

dent of the corporation. Its vice-chairman and vice-president is Lei Renmin, formerly Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade. The two other vice-presidents are Wu Zhichao, a former industrialist in Shanghai, and Chen Shuzi, a banker. Among its 44 directors are noted economists and law experts, former industrialists and businessmen from various parts of the country as well as industrialists and businessmen from Xianggang (Hongkong) and Aomen (Macao).

The corporation has a capital of 200 million yuan. In accordance with the principles of equality, mutual benefit, friendship and co-operation, it will undertake the following:

- Under commission from foreign corporations, enterprises, other economic entities or individuals, negotiate and enter into short-term or long-term joint venture agreements and related contracts with the various local administrations and departments in China, and



The corporation holds its first meeting of the board of directors in the Taiwan Hall of the Great Hall of the People.



the corporations, enterprises and other economic entities thereunder, and vice versa;

— Accept funds from foreign corporations, enterprises, other economic entities or individuals, or raise funds abroad for investment in China by issuing debentures of the corporation or by serving as agents in the issue of the shares related to investment in China, and handle trustee businesses of short-term or long-term investment in China;

— Act as agents under contract for foreign manufacturers and merchants in relation to advanced technology and equipment;

— Engage in joint ventures inside and outside China, or make investments itself.

After the first meeting of the board of directors, Rong Yiren told Chinese and foreign correspondents that the corporation had signed an agreement with the Eaton-Shen Pacific Corporation in San Francisco. The agreement provides an annual investment of 50 million U.S. dollars for three consecutive years on joint ventures in China. Two other American corporations and a Swiss firm had also reached agreement with the corporation on joint ventures. In addition, since its preparatory office was set up three months ago, over 100 foreign firms had contacted it by cable or mail, or had sent people to China for talks.

On October 6, Rong Yiren and five other leading officials left Beijing for the United States. They will meet leading political, industrial and commercial figures and discuss ways of promoting economic

exchanges between the two countries.

## **Exhibition of Light Industrial Products**

A national sales exhibition of light industrial goods was held in Beijing from September 15 to October 15. The largest of its kind since the founding of New China, it provided an opportunity for the producers to learn from each other and to solicit opinions from the users.

More than 3,000 kinds of commodities from all parts of China were on exhibit. Bicycles, watches, sewing machines, washing machines, refrigerators, electronic musical instruments and multi-purpose furniture were among the attractions.

Most of the products had been trial-produced since the first national quality month held a year ago. The 1979 national economic plan stipulated that light industry should be speeded up so as to supply the market with more and better goods. In producing these goods, many factories used new techniques and materials

and improved the way of packing.

Many buyers flocked to the bicycle department to choose the type they liked — bikes with multiple gears, mini-bikes, folding bikes and roadsters. The sales department said that over 20,000 bikes were sold. Bicycles are the Chinese people's chief means of conveyance. In Beijing alone there are 3 million bikes. The nation's annual output ranks second in the world, and output last year was 8,540,000.

There was a great variety of watches produced in more than 10 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. In 1978, 14,100,000 pieces were produced. Electronic watches, which were a rarity in China only a few years before, are now made in Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin and Changzhou in batches. Fourth-generation electronic watches have been trial-produced.

Electric appliances are also being introduced into Chinese homes. At the exhibition there were over 20 kinds of such appliances including washing machines, refrigerators, air-con-



The national light industrial goods sales exhibition.



ditioners and vacuum cleaners. With the increase in production capability and the people's purchasing power, it is expected that small washing machines will be in great demand.

## Another Four Million People Given Jobs

About 4.48 million young people had been provided with jobs by the end of August, according to figures released by the department concerned.

Of these 2.35 million are city-bred youths waiting for employment, and 1.74 million are young people who have returned from the countryside to the cities. The rest are college or secondary and vocational school graduates and demobilized soldiers.

Among the newly employed, 3.33 million, or 74.5 per cent of the total, have been assigned to collectively owned enterprises attached to the light and textile industries, traditional handicraft industry, commercial undertakings and the service trades. These enterprises which employ large numbers of people need very little investment and are responsible for their own profits and losses, thus entailing no state expenditures for the wages of the newly employed. These enterprises have bright prospects and are capable of employing more young people in the future. At present, efforts are being made in various parts of the country to find jobs for those young people waiting for employment.

The chief cause of unemployment in present-day China is the tardy development of the economy in the last decade

resulting from the sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Another cause is that the state did not pay enough attention to family planning in the years prior to the 1970s, with the result that the population growth rate exceeded that of expansion of the economy.

The state has done much to solve the question of unemployment in the past two years. It is planned that jobs will be provided for 7.5 million people this year. This figure is nearly double the number of people given jobs in the first few years after liberation, which is something unprecedented in the history of China.

## People's University Students Resume Classes

Students of the People's University in Beijing resumed classes three days after they went on strike. The complaint which led to the strike was satisfactorily settled.

The People's University is an institution devoted mainly to the liberal arts. It was forced to close down during the Cultural Revolution and its campus and school buildings were turned over to the second artillery unit of the People's Liberation Army. Last year when the school reopened, the second artillery unit returned part of the buildings with a total floor space of 24,000 square metres. With the increase in the enrolment this term, however, the shortage of buildings became acute. Though the university authorities made repeated appeals to the second artillery unit, the question was not solved. This led to the suspension of classes on October 10.

A settlement was reached on October 12 with the assistance of the higher authorities. The second artillery unit was to return, within a fixed date, two dining halls, a dormitory building and an 800-seat lecture hall totalling 10,000 square metres.

The student council expressed satisfaction and decided to resume classes on October 13. A meeting was called that morning, attended by 2,000 students, and the decision to resume classes was announced. The student council called on the students to study hard and to strengthen unity with the army.

A spokesman for the second artillery unit told correspondents: "We support the re-opening of the People's University. We overstressed our own difficulties in the past. We'll do our best to build new barracks for ourselves." He stressed that the People's Liberation Army is the people's own army and that they will strengthen their unity with the teachers and students of the university.

Vice-President of the university Sun Liyu expressed satisfaction with the settlement. He said that disputes of this kind should be settled through consultation.





# Premier Hua Guofeng Interviewed by Felix Greene

*Felix Greene, Vice-President of the Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding and noted British writer and film-maker, had a TV interview with Premier Hua Guofeng in Beijing on September 11. He asked the Premier a series of questions concerning the Cultural Revolution, the gang of four, the system of examination, China's four modernizations, the current international situation, Premier Hua's current visit to the four West European countries and his personal matters. The full text of the interview follows. — Ed.*

**Question:** I know that you do not like to talk about yourself. But I would like to ask one or two personal questions if I may. What were the conditions of your family when you were young?

**Answer:** I was born in Jiaocheng County, Shanxi Province. My father died when I was six years old, and I lived with my mother and elder brother. We were rather poor. After graduating from primary school when I was 13, I stayed home for a year because I couldn't afford to attend middle school. When I was 14, I was enrolled in a newly opened vocational school in Jiaocheng County and stayed there until July 7, 1937 when the Japanese started their war against China.

**Q:** How old were you when you joined the revolutionary movement and when did you take part in the war against the Japanese? Could you tell us something about that too?

**A:** I joined the revolution in 1938 when I was 17 years old, and joined the Chinese Communist Party in the same year. The Kuomintang armies retreated before the oncoming Japanese aggressors, while the Communist-led 8th Route Army made their way behind enemy lines to carry on guerrilla warfare and establish bases of resistance. The mountainous area of my county was a guerrilla base of resistance surrounded by enemy strongholds. There was bitter fighting, with the Japanese launching



Comrade Hua Guofeng in 1941 during the War of Resistance Against Japan (in Guantou Village, Jiaocheng County, Shanxi Province).

mopping-up operations several times a year, during which they practised a burn-all, kill-all and loot-all policy. Relying on the people, we persevered in the struggle until final victory. I worked for a long time in my own county, serving as Chairman of the Anti-Japanese League, Chairman of the Armed Forces Committee of the County Party Committee and Party Secretary of the County. I was active in the front lines of battle against the Japanese both on the plains and in the hills.

**Q:** After the war, you went to Hunan Province and were in charge of the planning and construction of the huge irrigation and hydroelectric project there. Could you tell us something about that?

**A:** When I went to Hunan Province, the War



of Liberation was not yet over. I went south with the P.L.A. in the spring of 1949. We arrived in Hunan in July, and the provincial capital Changsha was liberated peacefully in August. I worked in Hunan for 23 years. While I was working in the provincial Party committee in 1965, I was put in charge of the Shaoshan Irrigation Project. We organized 100,000 people to work on the project and completed its main channel and north channel in ten months. The project was inaugurated on June 1, 1966. Besides its main function of irrigating more than 60,000 hectares of land, the project can also generate some electricity, help to block flood waters, serve inland navigation and breed fish. It has worked well in the last dozen years.

**Q:** I saw pictures of that irrigation project and was very much impressed by them.

I'd like to ask you: When did you first meet Chairman Mao Zedong?

**A:** Chairman Mao used to travel around the country on inspection tours and would come often to Hunan Province. So I could often meet him and report to him on my work. As I recall, I met him for the first time in the early 50s.

**Q:** In 1971, I think, you were called to Beijing. Was this in connection with the Lin Biao affair and his attempted overthrow of Mao Zedong? And what did you find as a result of your investigations?

**A:** I was transferred to work in the State Council in February 1971 and put in charge of agriculture, finance and commercial affairs. Soon after my arrival, Premier Zhou Enlai sent me on an investigation tour of provinces in south China so I could become familiar with conditions in the country as a whole. So my transfer had nothing to do with Lin Biao and his attempted overthrow of Chairman Mao.

**Q:** The deaths of Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai both occurred in 1976 — was this a very critical time for China?

**A:** 1976 was for us, in China, an extraordinary year — a year of severe trials. Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrades Zhou Enlai and Zhu De all died in that year. They had led the Chinese people for more than 50 years, and it was under their leadership that the Chinese people, after arduous struggles, founded the People's Republic of China and stood up in the world. So their passing away plunged our Party and people into deep sorrow. The gang of four, taking advantage of this extraordinary moment, accelerated their counter-revolutionary activities to usurp supreme power both in the Party and the government. It was a critical moment, and the life or death of our Party and state was at stake. What did the future hold for China? Would China adhere to the revolutionary cause pioneered by Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and other veteran revolutionaries, or would the gang of four succeed in usurping leadership and enforcing a fascist dictatorship?

Comrade Mao Zedong talking with the responsible comrades, including Comrade Hua Guofeng (first from left), of Hunan Province during his inspection tour.



Comrade Hua Guofeng at the Shaoshan Irrigation Project in 1965.





The fate of the Chinese people was hanging in the balance. The Chinese people felt great anxiety, and our friends abroad worried for us, too.

**Q:** You became Premier and 1st Vice-Chairman in April of 1976. Who elected you to these positions? And how did you feel to be taking on these enormous responsibilities?

**A:** Following the death of Comrade Zhou Enlai in 1976, Comrade Mao Zedong took some extraordinary measures. He first nominated me as Acting Premier of the State Council and appointed me to preside over the routine business of the Party Central Committee—a nomination which was approved by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee. Later, in April of the same year, he nominated me for the post of 1st Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee and Premier of the State Council. These were for me extremely heavy responsibilities, especially at that particular juncture. I felt I was not up to the job politically and ideologically, so I asked Comrade Mao Zedong to reconsider his recommendation. But he stuck to the decision, and it was passed by the Political Bureau. This decision was a heavy blow to the gang of four, who were conspiring to usurp Party and state leadership.

**Q:** And six months, I think, after you became Premier, the gang of four were arrested. Was this a difficult decision to take?

**A:** Of course it wasn't an easy decision to take resolute measures against the gang of four.

They were all members of the Political Bureau. One was a Vice-Chairman of the Party Central Committee. One was Comrade Mao Zedong's widow. They had been engaged in conspiratorial activities for many years. These were all factors that had to be taken into account. But the late Comrade Mao Zedong himself had, in meetings of the Political Bureau, exposed and criticized their factionalist activities and their wild ambitions and said that the problem which they posed had to be resolved. They were in fact quite isolated within the Political Bureau and in the Party as a whole. Moreover, they had lost all popular support among the masses. In 1976 when Chairman Mao was critically ill and following his death, the gang stepped up their activities and were about to unleash their scheme to usurp supreme power in the Party and government. Meanwhile, because of their incitement and sabotage, railway traffic virtually ground to a halt, many factories were shut

down and the economy as a whole tottered on the brink of disaster. A decision had to be made without delay. On October 6, 1976 we, in the Party Centre, took the decisive action which successfully smashed the gang of four.

**Q:** How widespread was the support for the gang of four at that time? Was there ever a danger of an actual civil war breaking out?

**A:** Well, we thought at first that perhaps there would be some trouble in Shanghai, where they had been building up their influence for more than a decade. But there was no trouble at all, no major, medium or even minor disturbances whatsoever. Before we announced the news, many people had already heard about it through the grapevine, and there was circulated the saying at the time that "four pests had been got rid of in a sanitation campaign." When word spread to the cadres and masses in Shanghai, they broke out in celebration of this victory. More than 6 million people spontaneously went on the streets to parade in support. The problem was resolved without our having to fire a single shot or shedding one drop of blood. The whole country was calm. I think this answers your question about how widespread the support of the gang was at that time.

**Q:** Many people are asking what is happening to the gang of four. Can you tell us something about that?

**A:** I can assure you that they are alive, but of course they are in confinement. Like everyone else, they eat and they sleep. We won't mistreat them in the way that they tortured countless cadres. They will have to account fully for their towering crimes against the Chinese people.

**Q:** Does this mean there might be a trial of the four?

**A:** Yes, they will be dealt with in accordance with legal procedures.

**Q:** What steps are being taken to prevent the usurpation of power by another clique in the future?

**A:** This is a very important question indeed. Our struggle against Lin Biao and the gang of four has provided both positive and negative experiences in coping with this problem. After overthrowing the gang, we launched a nationwide campaign to expose and criticize their schemes and repudiate their ultra-Leftist line. So it will not be very easy for future conspirators to try and fool the people again with



slogans that sound revolutionary but actually are not.

Moreover, in the last two years, we have reimplemented all the Party's policies that had been scrapped by Lin Biao and the gang of four. And we set right a host of cases of abuse of justice during the Cultural Revolution for which they had been responsible. Politically, there is now stability and unity throughout the land.

As China entered a new historical stage with the downfall of Lin Biao and the gang, we set the general task of turning China into a powerful, modern, socialist country by the end of the century, and called on the Party and the nation, starting from this year, to shift the focus of their work to the four modernizations of agriculture, of industry, of national defence and of science and technology. On the economic scene, we have made rapid progress in turning the tide. We rehabilitated and developed the national economy. We have revived the sciences, arts and education which had suffered greatly. As production picked up, we improved the living standards of the people.

Lastly, we have done much to strengthen socialist democracy and build up a socialist legal system. In particular, at the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress held last June, a number of laws were adopted such as the law on the organization of the local people's congresses and the local people's governments, the electoral law, the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure. By enhancing democracy and strengthening the rule of law, we are letting the people exercise their right to run their country, to increase their sense of responsibility and display their initiative as masters of the land, and to exercise supervision on leading organizations and leading cadres so that public servants may not turn into masters of the people and counter-revolutionary activities aimed at undermining the socialist system may be promptly exposed and punished by law.

I think that the above measures which we have taken or are taking will prevent future trouble-making and usurpation of leadership.

**Q:** Looking back on the Cultural Revolution, what is your present assessment of the positive and negative results of that revolution?

**A:** The original purpose of the Cultural Revolution was to oppose and prevent revisionism. It sought to enable socialism to develop more soundly in China. But there was

a wrong appraisal at the time of the political situation in China, overestimating the seriousness of the problems within our Party. Lin Biao and the gang of four, in particular, led the movement astray, with the end result that our socialist cause suffered its gravest setback since the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The Cultural Revolution had considerable repercussions in China, and its impact could even be felt abroad. So we must conscientiously sum up the experience. But there are some points that need further investigation. That's why the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of our Party deemed it ill-advised to make a hasty, comprehensive summing up of the Cultural Revolution and was of the opinion that with the passage of time, things could be seen more accurately.

**Q:** Many people in the West think that many of Chairman Mao's ideas are being quite discarded. What would you say about this?

**A:** Some people in the West say that we are "discarding" many of Chairman Mao's ideas. And I know that some even say we are engaged in "de-Maoification." This is not at all the case. Even a cursory review of how things stand in China will show exactly the opposite. Lin Biao and the gang of four wilfully distorted and tampered with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. They alleged that Chairman Mao had developed Marxism-Leninism to the highest peak and that one sentence of his had the strength of ten thousand sentences. They claimed that there was a bourgeois class within the Communist Party, that veteran cadres were bourgeois revolutionaries and had or would inevitably become capitalist-roaders. We launched a nationwide campaign to criticize and repudiate these utterly idealistic fallacies of theirs and called on the people to learn and master Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought in a comprehensive and faithful way. We did this to clarify the issues and thus defend and develop this system of thought. Our current national discussion on the question of the sole criterion of truth is exactly what Comrade Mao Zedong advocated all along, namely: to proceed in all cases from reality, to seek truth from facts, and to integrate theory with practice. These are all basic tenets of our ideology. Our Party thinks highly of this discussion, for we believe it has helped to restore and reapply the above principles long advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong. His great and meritorious service to the Chinese people





Comrade Hua Guofeng visiting Kailuan miners on New Year's Day, 1978.

is immortal, for all our victories were scored under the guidance of his thought, which integrated the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. But for his thought, there would have been no New China.

**Q:** People in the West have noticed that great emphasis is now being placed on examinations for the young people, and they think that by pushing the brighter pupils ahead a new kind of—let's call it—intellectual elite may develop. Do you think this is a danger?

**A:** Some people had the misunderstanding that an important element of the revolution in education was opposition to examinations. Examinations are an acceptable means to help students and stimulate them in their studies. Comrade Mao Zedong was never against examinations as such. He was only against such uncalled-for methods of examination as deliberately trying to baffle students or take them by surprise. The gang of four, however, considered it a "heroic act" to turn in a blank paper at examinations and made much publicity about it. They urged young people against reading books or pursuing their studies. Students didn't learn much at school, their quality dropped drastically, and there is consequently a lack of trained young people for work in various fields. In the last two years, we have reinstituted correct educational methods, including that of examinations. It is stimulating the young people to study hard. It will have a significant bearing on our effort to raise the level of general knowledge and scientific knowhow of all our people in the drive for achieving the four modernizations.



Comrade Hua Guofeng transplanting rice seedlings on the outskirts of Changsha, Hunan Province, in 1970.

As to the emergence of an intellectual elite, this is something to watch out for. I don't think that letting diligent and brilliant students pursue their studies will result in the emergence of an intellectual elite. An elite only emerges in certain social systems with their corresponding educational systems. Our drive for socialist modernization requires that we do our best to ensure that talented people get training and put their talents to the best use, to the benefit of our country and our society. Our relatively undeveloped economy does not, as yet, allow us to build institutions of higher learning in sufficient numbers so as to permit all our young people to receive a higher education. We still have to depend on entrance examinations to enrol those that are best qualified. But we have always adhered to the policy that students must have an all-round development, morally, intellectually and physically. By morally, we mean that students must have socialist consciousness and be committed to serving the people. By intellectually, we mean that they must build up their expertise and knowledge. Our efforts in extending educational opportunities are not limited to full-time schools. We operate a wide variety of spare-time education, including workers' universities, spare-time universities, spare-time schools, etc., all of which are providing the children of working people and the industrial and agricultural workers themselves with ever greater educational opportunities. I believe that this is a practicable way to prevent the monopoly of knowledge by the few. A



more important factor, of course, is the fact that our socialist system itself and the policies and corresponding measures which we formulate in conformity with socialist principles will enable us to avoid the emergence of an intellectual elite.

**Q:** As you've said, China is now undergoing a vast attempt to what I call "catch up" with the West with its modernization programme. Many are wondering why China is attempting to do so much so quickly. Why the speed?

**A:** The fundamental aim of building socialism is to liberate the productive forces, develop the national economy at high speed, and meet the material and cultural needs of the people to a great extent.

China's economy was quite backward in the first place. Ten very precious years were lost owing to sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four. By making great efforts in the last two years, we have managed to rehabilitate and even develop somewhat our national economy. But our economy is still far from meeting the needs of our national development and the demand for constantly improving the living standards of our people. Thus we have to undertake economic development at maximum speed so as to make up for the time lost through their sabotage. Moreover, we believe that a backward country is open to attack. A strong China serves the interest of maintaining peace and stability in the world. We must speed up our modernization programme and turn China into a powerful socialist country.

**Q:** Many questions are being asked about China's ability to pay for all the imports she will need for such rapid modernization. The first exaggerated hopes by foreign traders have now swung towards a kind of scepticism as to how far they can expect any significant trade with China. Would you care to comment about this?

**A:** For a socialist country like China, the foremost and primary approach to achieving modernization must be self-reliance and tapping all our potentials. We have already built an industrial base of considerable scale. It is from this base that we have started on our march towards modernization. This is one aspect of the problem. On the other hand, we will definitely not close our door to the world, but will endeavour to learn all that is fine from other countries. We will import, in a planned way, urgently needed advanced scientific knowhow and absorb foreign investments, for this will

help us accelerate our modernization programme.

We have begun to trade on a considerable scale with other countries in the last two years and more. We will continue to expand systematically our trade and economic dealings with other countries. We have taken our ability to pay into full account. Much of the technology and equipment we import will generate export earnings. The Chinese people are not duller in wit than other peoples. We have large quantities of agricultural, livestock and side-line products. We have petroleum and coal mines. We are rich in non-ferrous and rare metals. And we have an industry of considerable scale. All these give credibility to our ability to pay.

**Q:** Don't you think that "modernization" might lead to a kind of "Westernization" of China, with all the problems involved? For example, machines replace workers—so won't this only increase your problem of unemployment?

**A:** I think you may have noticed that China's modernization programme rests on two premises. The first is to achieve modernization on the foundation of a socialist system. The second is that it must be carried out in the light of conditions in China and done in a Chinese way.

Socialism and modernization are closely linked and not at all contradictory. There are no grounds whatever for thinking that it will inevitably lead to "Westernization" or bring us back to capitalism. Our accepting foreign investments and increasing economic and cultural exchanges with other countries may, of course, be accompanied by the spread of some Western influences. This is something to watch out for. We believe that our people can tell the good from the bad and will resist and overcome bad influences.

Being a populous country, unemployment is of course an important problem. Our decision to carry out the modernization programme in our own Chinese way proceeds from the reality that China has a large population. We will build modern large-scale enterprises, but we will also build small and medium-sized enterprises. Handicraft production will long coexist with automation and mechanization. China is still quite backward economically, and there is a need to start new undertakings in almost every field. There are almost unlimited possibilities in store. Lately, to broaden employment opportunities, we have begun to develop urban handicrafts, retail shops and service industries. In



this way, we will gradually find jobs for people waiting for employment. Unemployment was caused by the slow growth of our economic and other undertakings in the last decade or so. China is a socialist country. It is entirely possible for her to solve the unemployment problem in an appropriate manner.

**Q:** Some critics have said that the new relationships of authority within the factories and communes are depriving the working people from taking part in decision-making; and that as a result a new kind of what you might call an industrial elite might easily develop. What would you say about this?

**A:** I don't know what those critics mean by the new relationships of authority. We decided at the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress held this year that leading personnel at the grass-roots level in the enterprises and establishments should be elected by the masses, that a workers' congress system in enterprises should be introduced and that leading personnel should make reports on work to the congress at regular intervals and listen to its views. In the countryside, leading members at all levels of the people's communes should be elected by the commune members, etc. All these measures are being instituted step by step, and they are all designed to ensure the working people's right to run the country and participate in all levels of management.

**Q:** On international affairs, the power relationships of the world are changing very rapidly — especially of course the growing military power of the Soviet Union. What is China's response to this — and how do you think the European countries should respond?

**A:** Everyone can see that the world today is more turbulent and more tense. World peace and stability is threatened primarily by the intensified rivalry between the two superpowers for world hegemony, and social-imperialism has shown a greater tendency to take risks. This characteristic can be observed everywhere, in Europe, in the Middle East, in Africa, in the Red Sea and Gulf area, in South Asia, and in Indochina. If this is not combated, if its expansionist and aggressive activities are not checked, the factors making for war will increase and the danger to world peace and security will grow. Europe is the focus of this rivalry. Yet, the balance of military strength is obviously against Western Europe. We have always supported the West European countries in their efforts for unity and strength. We think a strong and

united Europe is important for the cause of deterring hegemonism and for world peace.

It is imperative to oppose hegemonism if world peace is to be maintained. There is a close and inseparable relationship between the two. Firmly following Comrade Mao Zedong's theory of the three worlds, we will strengthen our unity with the other third world countries, unite with all forces in the world that can be united with to oppose hegemonism and so delay the outbreak of a world war and preserve world peace. There are two things we in China will always stick to: One is that we ourselves will never seek hegemony; the other is that we will resolutely oppose it. This will remain our position even after our country is modernized. We need an international environment of prolonged peace in which to work for modernization. We shall, as always, strive to develop friendly relations with all countries on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and to actively develop trade, economic co-operation and scientific, technological and cultural exchanges with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

**Q:** For the first time in China's long history a Chinese leader in your position is visiting France, Germany, Britain and Italy. Apart from cementing good relations between China and the people of these countries, what are the main areas you hope to cover in your discussions?

**A:** I think China should greatly strengthen its ties and dealings with Europe. On this visit I am going to France, West Germany, Britain and Italy, some of their heads of government have already visited China. So this visit of mine is partly a return visit. I will discuss with the leaders of these countries ways of strengthening our ties of friendship, developing trade and promoting exchanges and co-operation in the scientific, technological and cultural fields, and I will candidly exchange views with them on international issues of common concern. I will also meet with people in all walks of life and learn about what they are thinking, about their work and their life. I also want to see for myself the reality in these advanced countries, learn about their advanced economic, scientific and technological experiences and study the problem of how to turn these useful things to the benefit of China's modernization programme. I hope my visit to Western Europe will help deepen understanding and friendship between the Chinese people, the French people, the people in West Germany, the British people



and the Italian people, open up broader prospects for amicable co-operation and contribute to the maintenance of world peace.

**Q:** The question of Xianggang (Hongkong) is of the greatest interest not only to the people of Xianggang, but to the British people too. What part, do you think, Xianggang can play in China's modernization programme?

**A:** I think Xianggang can do a lot because it has a number of favourable conditions. There have traditionally been very close ties between Xianggang and the mainland. Our compatriots

in Xianggang love the motherland and are keenly interested in its progress. Xianggang is a major free port in Asia that has developed its own industries and technology in recent years. Currently, China has good relations with the United Kingdom and the authorities in Xianggang. I think that with mutual efforts, there are great potentialities for developing economic co-operation between Xianggang and the mainland. This will be to our mutual benefit.

Let me take this opportunity to extend my friendly greetings to the peoples of Europe and other countries of the world.

## Revisiting Germany

by Li Guohao

*This is the second of four articles written for "Beijing Review" on the occasion of Premier Hua Guofeng's visit to four West European countries. The authors recall their experiences and envisage the future development of friendship and exchanges between China and those countries. — Ed.*

**A**S one who once lived and studied science in Germany, I am particularly happy to see the constant growth of friendly relations between the people and scientists of China and Germany. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Federal Republic of Germany seven years ago marked a step forward in their relations and has promoted understanding and friendship between Chinese and German people and scientists. Premier Hua Guofeng's coming visit to the Federal Republic of Germany is of great importance to the development of friendly co-operation, scientific and technological exchanges and economic and trade intercourse between our two countries and to the strengthening of China's contacts with Western Europe.

I know for myself how profound the friendship is between the people and scientists of our two countries. Thirty-four years ago, after seven years of austerity and intensive academic study, I left my German friends and their de-

vastated country. This year, in March and April, I returned with my wife and a colleague of mine. We were invited to visit the Federal Republic of Germany by the Humboldt Foundation and I was able to renew my friendship with the German people.

### New Impressions

I revisited many of the familiar places and saw cities and villages where almost nothing had been left during the war. They were much more modern. After we landed at Frankfurt Airport I was momentarily lost. I could not recognize the place with its new architecture and modern installations. Later, when we visited the International Congress Centre in West Berlin, the impression was even more profound. The centre had small to large conference rooms accommodating dozens, hundreds, and thousands. The tiered seats can be raised off the floor and the conference room turned into a large banquet hall. These rooms are provided with advanced equipment, such as for simultaneous interpretation and closed-circuit TVs. The centre provides a typical example of large and modern architecture.

The new modern bridges over the Rhine are eye-catching, particularly those called Schrägseilbrücken in German. They are a development by West German bridge engineers of the old German type of bridge. Bridge-building is my specialty, so I was particularly impressed. The laboratories in many universities

Dr. Li Guohao is an engineer and a member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Vice-President of the China Society of Civil Engineering and President of Tongji University.



and research institutes are also modern. Data are generally processed by computers and there are many sets of modern automatic equipment. For example, in the laboratory of the Technical University of Aachen there is a machine for testing metal fatigue with a reversal of stress strength of several thousand tons, and in the Stuttgart State Material Experimental Institute there is a machine for testing the tensile strength of metals of tens of thousands of tons. These machines alone show the industrial level attained in West Germany today.

A characteristic I found there was that as Germans modernize their country, they are preserving their ancient art forms. In many cities and towns with modern buildings and facilities, the centuries-old style of architecture is retained or restored. Many old taverns have been refurnished to create the atmosphere of a bygone age. The famous Wurzburg Palace, badly damaged during the war, has been completely restored, including the priceless carvings and frescoes on the ceilings. My wife and I had been married in Wurzburg and we had left after a particularly heavy bombing. So we were very moved when we saw the new Wurzburg. The industrious and intelligent German people have a profound love for their national culture, and their restoration of the Wurzburg Palace is illustrative of this.

### Amity

We have always known the German people's friendship for the Chinese people, and today we have many interests in common. This friendship is being strengthened through increasingly frequent mutual visits.

The internationally renowned authority on steel structure Professor Kloppel, my instructor at the Darmstadt University of Technology, and his wife had heard of our visit and had been expecting us long before our arrival. The professor was 78, but he insisted on taking us in his car to visit the many places of interest in the city. He had even arranged a symposium for me, attended by engineers and specialists in his field of steel structure and structural mechanics, all former students of his working at home and abroad. Many German friends, including my former colleagues and fellow students and their wives, came too from all over Germany.

The tiered classroom where I used to attend lectures was packed with people. It was more than a demonstration of friendship for me, but an expression of friendship for my people.



The author with his former instructor, Professor Kloppel, a steel structure authority (first from right).

The hospitality we received during our visits to universities, research organizations and factories was similarly genial. University presidents, heads of research institutes and professors, specialists and leading members of departments concerned, including Professor Knacke, President of the Technical University of Aachen and Professor Lust, President of Max-Planck Society, all gave us their time to accompany us. These were really happy meetings. There were many colleagues working in the same field as myself and I was quite familiar with their names but we had never met in person before. It was a real joy to be able to hear in person of their experience and to discuss their works. A former fellow student and colleague, Professor Bornscheuer not only accompanied us on our visits and told us of German teaching experience on structural mechanics, but also invited us to dinner at the restaurant on top of the well-known Stuttgart TV tower, where we had a superb view of the city at night. We did not leave there until 10 o'clock. At that time we had no idea that he had to leave for Brussels by train at 12 o'clock that night to preside over an international symposium on shell structure next morning. Not long after our return home, I received a mass of valuable data from him. I was deeply moved.



German friends who have been to China still cherish a profound friendship for the Chinese people after returning home. Professor Flegler of the Technical University of Aachen, who is now over 80 years old, still has with him his visiting cards in Chinese printed with his position as the head of electronics laboratory of Tongji University. On our last day in West Berlin, we left a wallet behind in a taxi. But thanks to Professor Mundry of the Federal Material Experimental Institute, the police telephoned us a few minutes before we left for the airport that they had found our purse. Professor Mundry told us at the airport that when he was in China he had not worried about losing anything. "Now," he added, "you have lost nothing in Germany."

Professor Kopineck, his wife and their daughter drove through rain in three cars all the way to Dortmund station to take us to their home. In their sitting room we were shown the colour slides the couple had taken when they visited Tongji University last year. Professor Kopineck told us that he had given a number of talks on his visits to China with these slides, and they had been warmly received.

The people of West Germany we happened to meet were also very friendly. When we visited the Kohlbrand Bridge in Hamburg, my wife did not like the idea of climbing to the top of the bridge. The chauffeur was a pleasant, friendly man and he kindly showed my wife about and later had coffee together. In Munich, a taxi-driver, on learning that we were from China, told us that he was an artist by profession, but liked to earn a little extra on Sundays as a driver. His father had been to Qingdao and Shanghai, and he looked forward to visiting China some day, he added.

### **Growing Co-operation**

In speeding up China's four modernizations, scientific and technological co-operation and exchanges between China and the Federal Republic of Germany are growing. Greater prospects were opened up when Vice-Premier Fang Yi signed an agreement on such co-operation with the Republic during his visit to the country last October. Last June, the Chinese Academy of Sciences signed a protocol on scientific and technological co-operation with the Fraunhofer Society for the Advancement of Research in the Applied Sciences. The Chinese National Institute of Metrology and the Institute of Physico-Technique of the Federal Republic

of Germany conducted a joint experiment on time synchronization using the "Symphonie" satellite. The experiment was carried out by the Raisting ground station in West Germany and the Nanjing experimental satellite communication ground station in China over a distance of some 10,000 kilometres. This is illustrative of the new development in scientific exchanges between the two countries.

During our short stay in the Federal Republic of Germany, I was asked by Tongji University to contact our counterparts with a view to establishing co-operation. In this, we were met with an enthusiastic response. Doctor Pfeiffer of the Humboldt Foundation personally arranged a six-week programme for us. He presented each of us with a beautiful little digital alarm-clock to "let us rest without worrying about missing schedules." He went about promoting co-operation between Tongji University and German universities. President of the Humboldt Foundation Professor Lynen, who died not long ago, called a meeting of the board of directors to discuss co-operation with our Tongji University.

We found the Federal Republic friendly and co-operative. With the support of the Minister of the Science and Research of Land North Rhine-Westphalia Professor R. Jochimsen and his participation, President of the Ruhr University Bochum Peter Meyer-Dohm and I initialled an agreement in principle on establishing relations between Tongji University and his university. With the help of its president Professor Bohme, the Technical University of Darmstadt will also be establishing university level relations with Tongji University. Through Tongji University, another channel is being established to further scientific and cultural exchanges between China and the Federal Republic of Germany.

As Chairman Hua has pointed out, there are broad prospects for scientific and technological exchanges and economic and trade interflow between China and the Federal Republic of Germany. Over the past few years, many friends from West Germany have visited Tongji University and actively promoted the development of the exchanges between our two countries. I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to express thanks to them and my wish that the friendly co-operation between Tongji University and West Germany will develop smoothly. May the friendship between the people and scientists of China and the Federal Republic of Germany flourish!



## Physical Culture &amp; Sports

# Keep Fit for the New Long March

by Our Correspondent Yang Chuxie

The Fourth National Games held last month was a general review of physical culture and sports in China. The competitions aroused tremendous popular interest and the media devoted much time and space to them. The keynote of the games was: Popularize and promote sports and keep fit for the new Long March towards socialist modernization.

## The Fourth National Games

THE Fourth National Games came to a close on September 30 with a colourful finale at the Beijing Workers' Stadium where the opening ceremony had taken place two weeks earlier. Over 4,000 athletes of 31 delegations — representing the various provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities and the People's Liberation Army, including a 94-member delegation of Taiwan Province made up of 72 athletes of Taiwan origin on the mainland and 22 Taiwan compatriots residing in Japan, the United States, Brazil, West Germany and Xianggang (Hongkong) — competed in 34 events. It was the biggest sports event in New China's history.

During the Fourth National Games, 8 world records, 8 Asian records and 102 national records were broken. These achievements compare favourably with the results of the three previous National Games. With the return of order and stability in the country, physical culture and sports are making rapid progress as the nation moves towards modernization.

### A Good Start

Before 1949, China was known as the "sick man of East Asia." As people could scarcely

keep body and soul together and their health and physique were generally poor, there was little chance for sports to develop. When the Chinese athlete, Fu Baolu, qualified for the pole vault finals at the 11th Olympic Games in 1936, it was considered quite a feat.



A display by parachutists.

## SPECIAL FEATURE

Physical culture and sports have developed quite rapidly during the past three decades. Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, He Long and other revolutionaries of the older generation did much to promote sports. Chairman Mao issued the call "Promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health" and urged: "Wherever feasible, physical culture and sports of all kinds should be encouraged, such as physical exercises, ball games, running, mountain climbing, swimming and traditional Chinese *taiquan* boxing." His swim in the Changjiang (Yangtze) River in 1966 at the age of 72 helped popularize swimming.

China's first generation of international champions emerged from the mass participation in sports and they were able to win a modest share of the trophies in international competitions. In 1953, at the World Youth Festival Games, the Chinese swimmer, Wu Chuanyu, finished first in the men's 100 metres backstroke to become China's first gold medal winner in any international competition. When he mounted the podium to receive the prize, the five-star red flag was to be hoisted. The whole stadium waited in silence for he had upset all predictions and caught the organizers unprepared. It was only after a frantic search that the officials finally found the Chinese flag and the ceremony proceeded. In the 50s, Qi Lieyun, Mu Xiangxiong, and Mo Guoxiong time and again broke world records in the breaststroke and were among the world's best ten in that event.

In 1956, the Chinese weightlifter, Chen

Jingkai, became the first Chinese to break a world record. He improved world records on nine occasions from 1956 to 1964 as a bantamweight and later as a featherweight. From 1956 to 1966, ten Chinese weightmen broke world records on more than 30 occasions.

In table tennis, China's Rong Guotuan won the men's singles world title in 1959. In 1961, at the 26th World Table Tennis Championships, China won the men's team, men's singles and women's singles titles. Since then Chinese table tennis players have proved themselves to be among the world's best.

By early 1966 Chinese athletes had broken world records on more than 100 occasions and improved national records on more than 6,000 occasions. Furthermore, three Chinese climbers on May 25, 1960 successfully scaled the world's highest peak, Mount Qomolangma, from its northern slope.

### Setback and Recovery

However, the turmoil created by Lin Biao and the gang of four had a detrimental impact on sports, and the gap between the levels of sports in China and the other parts of the world, which had been gradually narrowing, widened again. As a result of their ultra-Left line, athletes who did well were accused of being "out for fame and fortune," "afflicted with championitis," and "revisionist shoots." This created confusion in the minds of athletes and coaches, and normal training was virtually abandoned, and even the first gold medal won

Left: Wu Lanying sets new world record. Middle: The basketball final between the P.L.A. and Hubei. Right: Li Xiaohui improves the Asian record for the women's discus event.







A scene from the "New Long March" mass callisthenics display.

## Mass Callisthenics Display

**S**EVENTEEN thousand people put on a mass callisthenics display, entitled "The New Long March," which lasted for nearly an hour at the opening ceremony of the Fourth National Games. More than 8,000 children held up placards to form 31 different background pictures for the five-part show.

In Part I, which was entitled "Celebrating Victory," 2,000 young men and women holding red silk streamers formed an enormous five-star red flag fluttering in the wind to represent the 30 years of struggle waged by the Chinese people against foreign and domestic enemies. Then in celebration of the victory, six huge dragons danced among the floral formations to the accompaniment of drums and cymbals.

Part II, "Carrying Forward the Cause," saw young girls with huge yellow fans suddenly turn green and then red against four backgrounds: a sea of wreaths before the Monument to the People's Heroes in Tian An Men Square in 1978; a picture of the late Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Zhu De; evergreen pine and cypress trees atop lofty peaks; and finally a huge rainbow arching across the land. This display expressed the people's resolve to accomplish those tasks begun by the veteran revolutionaries.

Part III, "Growing Up Sturdily," was heralded by a drum-and-bugle band of 600 Young Pioneers. Then 1,200 boys and girls gave a delightful performance of simple acrobatic gymnastics, forming patterns of rowing boats and sailing ships while the background first showed buds bursting into flower, then a little girl engrossed in study and finally Chairman Mao's inscription "Keep fit, study hard and work well."

Part IV, "Dare to Scale the Peaks," consisted of a display by 780 girls with hoops, followed by a performance of young men and women acrobatic gymnasts as the background changed from cranes in flight to Chinese mountaineers scaling the world's highest peak, Mount Qomolangma.

The last part, "A Magnificent Future," began with a march-past of six phalanxes of men from the army, navy and air force shouting in unison: "Heighten our vigilance, strengthen our preparedness against war, defend our motherland and safeguard the four modernizations!" The background was the Great Wall. Then 3,000 participants returned to form a grand pattern on the field with the flag of the Fourth National Games flying in their midst, while eight girls representing fairies descended from heaven with the aid of a rope from a height of more than 30 metres, strewing flowers and holding silk banners inscribed with the words "Four Modernizations" and the year "2000."

by a Chinese at an international competition was lost during those years of turmoil. It is not surprising, therefore, that Chinese athletes found that they had to work hard to catch up with advanced world levels when they returned to international competitions later.

Efforts have been renewed in the past three years to broaden the mass base and elevate the standards of all sports.

At the Eighth Asian Games in Bangkok last year, they won all the gold medals in table tennis, the men's and women's springboard and platform diving, and the gold medals for the men's and women's team events in gymnastics and the women's team and singles events in badminton. Altogether they came home with 56 gold medals, 60 silver medals and 51 bronze medals, having broken 24 and equalled 2 Asian Games records.

During the period of the Fourth National Games, the following world or Asian records were broken or equalled:

**Shooting.** Wu Lanying hit 194 flying targets out of a possible 200 to beat the world women's skeet shooting record of 189 hits; Gao Jianmin equalled the world record of 592 points in the women's centre-fire pistol event; a men's centre-fire pistol shooting team totalled 2,359 points to surpass the world record; a women's team broke the world record in the women's centre-fire pistol team event by scoring 1,762 points; a men's team set a new world record in the men's 25 metres standard pistol event with

a total score of 2,307 points, and Li Zhongqu, a member of the team scored 583 points out of a possible 600 to equal the world record for this event.

**Weightlifting.** Wu Shude broke two junior world records in the flyweight (52 kg.) category by snatching 108 kg. and totalling 235 kg. The junior world record for the jerk in this class was broken by Zhang Yaixin who lifted 130.5 kg. In the lightweight (67.5 kg.) category, Zhao Xinmin beat all three Asian records with 137.5 kg. in the snatch, 172.5 kg. in the jerk and 310 kg. in the two-lift total.

In the light middle-heavyweight (90 kg.) category, Ma Wenguang bettered the Asian records for the jerk and the total lift with 188 kg. and 335 kg. respectively. In the super-heavyweight category, Yang Huaqing broke the Asian record for the snatch with 150 kg.

**Track and Field.** Li Xiaohui again surpassed the listed Asian record for the women's discus event with a throw of 58.58 metres, and Zhang Huifen set a new Asian record of 59.79 seconds for the women's 400 metres hurdles.

**Model Aeroplane Flying.** Five world records were set and later ratified by the International Aeronautical Federation. These were the altitude flying record of 561.6 metres in the Model F-1-B—the rubber band motor seaplane event; the altitude flying record of 2,740 metres in the Model F-1-C—piston motor seaplane event; the straight-line endurance flying record of 2,280 metres in the Model F-1-B—rubber band motor seaplane event; the straight-line endurance flying record of 2,854.77 metres in the Model F-3-C—remote control helicopter event; and the altitude flying record of 5,809 metres in the Model F-1-C—piston motor aeroplane event.

**Swimming.** Vast improvements were made in this field with new national records set in 23 of the 29 events. And one Asian Games record was broken.

### Gap and Potential

Chinese athletes still have a long way to go to catch up with the world's best in many sports. Much effort has to be made in track and field, swimming, football, basketball, volleyball, tennis, rowing and the winter sports. The current best results show that in track and field, Chinese athletes could qualify in next year's Olympic Games in the men's triple jump, high jump, long jump, pole vault and javelin,

### CHINA'S NATIONAL RECORDS Track & Field

	Men's	Women's
100 m	10.0 sec (hand timed) 10.53 sec* (electronically timed)	11.5 sec (hand) 11.98 sec (elec)
200 m	20.8 sec (hand) 21.30 sec (elec)	24.2 sec (hand) 24.41 sec (elec)
400 m	47.3 sec (hand) 47.94 sec* (elec)	55.2 sec (hand) 55.08 sec (elec)
800 m	1 min 49.9 sec	2 min 6.6 sec
1,500 m	3 min 48.2 sec*	4 min 22.4 sec*
3,000 m	—	9 min 25.8 sec*
5,000 m	14 min 6.8 sec*	—
10,000 m	29 min 25.7 sec*	—
100-m hurdles	—	13.5 sec (hand) 13.79 sec (elec)
110-m hurdles	13.5 sec (hand) 14.10 sec (elec)	—
400-m hurdles	51.4 sec (hand) 51.41 sec (elec)	59.79 sec* (elec)
3,000-m steeplechase	8 min 47.1 sec	—
4 × 100 relay	40.20 sec (elec)	46.4 sec (hand) 46.56 sec (elec)
4 × 400-m relay	3 min 13.7 sec*	3 min 43.3 sec*
20-km walk	1 hr 34 min 13.6 sec	—
High jump	2.29 m	1.89 m
Long jump	7.86 m	6.44 m
Triple jump	17.02 m	—
Pole vault	5.27 m	—
Discus	56.50 m*	58.78 m
Shot put	17.60 m	17.70 m
Hammer	65.90 m	—
Javelin	86.50 m	59.0 m
Decathlon	7,305 pts	—
Pentathlon	—	4,248 pts (hand) 4,139 pts (elec)
Marathon	2 hr 16 min 57.4 sec	—

\* New records set at the 4th National Games.



and in the women's javelin, shot put, discus and high jump.

However, with more and more of China's 900 million people participating in various sports, a growing number of first class athletes will emerge in those events in which China is still weak, as has been proved in table tennis, gymnastics and diving. The lively competition at the Fourth National Games, the number of upsets as the old established teams faced serious challenges for the first time in years, and the number of new records set all point to the fact that a great potential exists for China to make great advances in sports in the near future.

## Meeting With Three Athletes

by Our Correspondent Tion Yun

### Diver Chen Xiaoxia

Recruiting was going on at a spare-time sports school in south China's city of Guangzhou one day in the summer of 1973. At a word from one of the examiners, a tall slim girl, copying the person before her, plunged into the pool without the least hesitation. She had not fully learnt how to swim. She struggled in the water, showing no sign of terror. "That girl has guts!" Huang Xiuni, the examiner, exclaimed as they helped the plucky lass out, and enrolled the 11-year-old Chen Xiaoxia as a student of the school.

On September 8 this year, six years later, Chen Xiaoxia, now 17 and studying at the Guangzhou Physical Culture Institute, won the gold medal for the 10-metre platform diving at the 10th World University Games held in Mexico City by beating Irina Kalinina of the Soviet Union, the 1978 world champion, by the wide margin of 18.99 points.

Chen Xiaoxia's father makes bean curd and her mother sells vegetables. With six children to support, the family had to live frugally. The hard life Chen Xiaoxia led helped toughen her character. At the spare-time sports school and later at the Physical Culture Institute she made rapid progress as a diver. The school provided her with the facilities and good nourishment, and she had Huang Xiuni, silver medallist at the 1st Games of the New Emerging Forces in 1963, and five other noted divers as her coaches.



Chen Xiaoxia diving.

Her courage, fortitude and stamina in training amaze all who know her. One morning she practised 1,500 somersaults from a springboard to a mat. In May 1977, she surprised her coach, saying that she wanted to try the "5237"—a very difficult feat which involves a backward  $1\frac{1}{2}$  somersaults with  $3\frac{1}{2}$  twists. She said she'd like to include this dive in the competitions.

This dive was not yet included in the world diving roster. Chen Xiaoxia could execute a forward  $1\frac{1}{2}$  somersaults with 3 twists as she had put in plenty of practice in this, but she had not yet attempted even a backward  $1\frac{1}{2}$  somersaults with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  twists. And the competition was only four months away.

One of her coaches, Liang Boxi, who was among the first athletes awarded the title of Master of Sports in the 1950s in China, was so taken by the girl's bold resolve to try for the best that he agreed. Even if she failed, it was worth trying, he argued. Chen Xiaoxia was in ecstasy. "When I heard this, my confidence soared," she said. Diver and coach worked hard together. The series of highly difficult move-

ments in the "5237" had to be executed within 1.7-1.8 seconds from take-off to entry. The least inaccuracy in the angle of take-off, in the spin or in the degree of strength applied might hurt the diver on entry. But these did not daunt Chen. At the national championship held in September 1977, her successful "5237" won her the gold medal for the girls' platform diving.

To achieve a smooth entry with the minimum splash, Chen Xiaoxia closely observed the performance of her teammates at the poolside and avidly read up about this sport in foreign publications. After each dive, she would ask her coach about the splash, bubbles and the churning of water, and then tried harder to improve. At the Eighth Asian Games held last December in Bangkok, she won the women's platform diving event. The Japanese judge awarded her full points.

### Gymnast Huang Yubin

Huang Yubin, a 21-year-old student at the Beijing Physical Culture Institute, is one of the Chinese gymnasts who can skilfully perform the extremely difficult prescribed movements in modern competitions and who shows great individual ingenuity. With a very good spring and all-round technique, he is noted for his fluency, grace and high amplitude of movements.

Huang was born into an acrobat's family in Qiqihar, northeast China. His training started at seven under the guidance of his father. He practised hard and he can stand on his hands for a whole hour. His watchword is: "strive for perfection." He joined a physical culture institute for systematic training, while his brothers and sisters joined an acrobatic troupe.

Huang Yubin gets great pleasure from training. He was an admirer of famous Chinese and foreign gymnasts when he was a boy and he worked hard to emulate them. He concentrated on the prescribed exercises as the foundation for excellence in the other events.

To master one or two extremely difficult parts in the events he would cut down his leisure time. When his palms blistered, he would bandage his hands and go on. Through hard and persistent practice he went on to master the rearward swing in upper arm hang with half turn and back cutaway in the optional exercise on the parallel bars. At an international competition spectators watched with bated breath as he went through this hazardous innovative movement fluently and vigorously.

It must be said in all honesty that he did have moments of doubt when he failed again and again in trying to master some highly difficult parts. But his coach Gao Jian was always on hand to give encouragement and to inspire him with confidence and strength. "The blackest moment is often the prelude to a breakthrough, given extra efforts," Huang recalled, and he remembers this in training and during competitions. He can't sleep soundly on the eve of international competitions because he is so eager to win honours for the motherland. But in actual contests, he is cool and calm, single-mindedly bent on giving his best.

At the Eighth Asian Games he won the gold medal for the rings. Last August at the International Gymnastics Friendship Invitational Tournament held in Jinan, China, he finished first in the individual all-round, parallel bars, rings, vaulting horse and horizontal bar events. He was the men's individual all-round national champion and winner in several events held last year and this year, and at the recent Fourth National Games.

In his spare time he relaxes by watching television, films, reading and listening to music. Asked about his long-term plan, his answer is: "When I retire from competitions, I'll coach our younger gymnasts."



Huang Yubin on the horizontal bar.



## Weightlifter Chen Weiqiang

"Chinese names must reappear among weightlifting world record-holders," Chen Weiqiang, now a student of the Guangzhou Physical Culture Institute, said to himself in 1974. He set himself this goal and made good his word. At a contest in Shanghai on June 7 this year, 21-year-old Chen jerked 151.5 kg. to break the world record in the 56 kg. category (bantamweight) set by an Iranian six years ago.

When Chen Weiqiang was admitted into the spare-time physical culture school affiliated to the Guangzhou Municipal Gymnasium seven years ago, he was a thin, small boy of 14, weighing 32 kg. and could only jerk 32 kg. His father, a bike mender, wanted him to develop only a better physique through training. His two uncles, however, both well-known weightlifters, wanted the boy to do great things for the country in sport. The boy was willing to follow his uncles' footsteps. But knowing how the family doted on and pampered the boy, the uncles asked him if he was prepared to undergo rigorous training. The boy answered that he was fully prepared to do so.

"Success comes only to those who are not afraid to work for it," his uncles impressed on him. The boy remembered their advice and acted on it. A year later he weighed 45 kg. and he could lift twice his weight in the clean and jerk.

In 1974, he joined the weightlifting team of Guangdong Province for training. His weightlifting third uncle Chen Jingkai, who had broken world records on nine occasions, was his strict and demanding coach. Chen Jingkai also made him a present of the notebook in which he had kept a detailed year-by-year account of world records and weightlifting development for over 20 years. His fourth uncle Chen Manlin, another weightlifter who had broken world records on three occasions, made him a present of his own lifting belt. This gift is a constant reminder to Chen Weiqiang of the grit his uncle had shown at the 31st world weightlifting championships held at Stuttgart, West Germany, in September 1977. When the five-star red flag of China was being hoisted in honour of his silver medal in the 56 kg. category



Chen Weiqiang breaking world record in 56 kg. category clean and jerk.

clean and jerk, Chen Manlin doubled up with cramps, so exhausted was he after his effort. For Chen Weiqiang to improve his performances, he needed the same will power as his uncle.

He has since made still stricter demands on himself. "Our time as an athlete is very short," he often reminds himself, "and I must make the most of every minute in training to achieve better performances." He keeps a strict regimen to be sure to be in tiptop shape for training. He is very fond of films, but would never break his regimen for any film. He is a keen footballer, too, but he has made that sport a means of improving his overall physique.

Since October 1976 he has broken junior world records on eight occasions. After setting up a new world record last June in Shanghai he went into intensive training immediately upon his return to Guangzhou.

## Friendship First, Competition Second

**L**I Furong, runner-up in the men's singles at the 26th, 27th and 28th World Table Tennis Championships, is now coach of the Chinese team and Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Table Tennis Association. In speaking about the principle of "friendship first, competition second," he told *Beijing Review* correspondent the following:

The principle of "friendship first, competition second" was put forward by Premier Zhou Enlai in accordance with Chairman Mao's directives when the Chinese table tennis team took part in the 31st World Table Tennis Championships in 1971.

By following this principle we have arrived at a deeper understanding of our task: Winning or losing a contest is transient, whereas friendship is everlasting. Through competitions and international exchanges, we have contributed to the promotion of friendship between the people of China and other lands. We learn from each other in order to achieve better results in our games as well as in making friends.

During the tournament of the 31st Championships, the Chinese players, taking more initiative than before, made many new friends. Particularly after the closing of the games, when the delegations of China and the United States called on each other, a gateway of friendly intercourse was opened between the people of China and the United States. This incident has been referred to far and wide as "Pingpong diplomacy."

I participated in the 31st World Table Tennis Championships as a player and took part as a coach in subsequent championships and other international contests. We have always upheld the principle of "friendship first, competition second." This can be shown in many ways.

For example, the Chinese table tennis team created the method of using bats differently faced on their two surfaces to impart varying spins to their shots. Foreign friends of table tennis circles were interested in this practice. On our own initiative we gave them our bats

during our visits abroad. Prior to the finals of each championships, we practised together with the teams of friendly countries with which we would contend and sincerely swapped experiences, without regard for gains or losses. During contests, we stressed respect for the umpire, the opponent and the spectators.

Apart from practice and contests during our visits abroad, we found time to visit places and acquaint ourselves with the work and daily life of the people. When we returned home, we usually gave talks to Chinese athletes and various groups of people so as to promote understanding and friendship between the people of China and other countries. I recall many moving incidents which took place at occasions hosted by the players of West Germany and Sweden and by the members of the Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding. In short, we are sportsmen and at the same time friendly envoys of the Chinese people.

In contests held in China whether with foreign or other Chinese teams, we also promote the principle of "friendship first, competition second." Athletes, coaches and spectators are required to be courteous, to behave in a disciplined fashion, and to be fair and friendly. Good people and good deeds are often commended by the government, sports circles and public spokesmen. Those who violate this principle or behave in an unruly way receive criticism and education.

Together with friends from other countries, Chinese athletes and coaches will make greater contributions to the development of physical culture in the future. Although in general our level in sports is not very high, we are glad to pass on whatever good experience we might have to friends in other countries. At the same time, we also notice the progress made by foreign sportsmen in their skill and style, and try to learn from them modestly.

## Wuxi City: Outside of The Sports Field

by Our Correspondent Ding Yi

WUXI is a beautiful medium-sized industrial city in east China where sports activities have been widespread among its workers and have played a remarkable role in improving their health.



Li Furong (with pen) in Britain in 1977.



## Morning in a Public Park

One early autumn morning we came to a public park in the heart of the city where it was quiet and the air most refreshing. We found many men and women of all ages engaging in shadow boxing, sword playing and other kinds of *wushu* (traditional Chinese boxing and swordplay) and physical exercises. Several young people were practising Chinese wrestling under the guidance of a middle-aged coach, who was also an umpire.



Early morning taijiquan (traditional Chinese shadow boxing).

In front of a rock garden, by a pavilion, on a number of sidewalks and on a square, everywhere there were men and women, 30 to 50 in a group, doing traditional Chinese *taijiquan* boxing and other exercises. Taking the lead were one or two people who were spare-time physical exercise instructors connected with the municipal physical culture commission.

As a leading body in charge of physical culture in the city, the municipal commission has close ties with many factories, schools and government offices, organizing and giving leadership to Wuxi's sports activities. There is a national commission of physical culture under the Central Government and there are local ones like the Wuxi commission under each provincial, city or county government.

On another day at 5:30 a.m., we went to Xihui Park, also within the city proper. We saw an endless stream of people going there for exercises. The gatekeeper, a woman, said that every morning between four and six, about 5,000 people came to this place—about one per cent of Wuxi's urban population of 447,000.

Besides doing exercises and shadow boxing, nearly every visitor would climb the Xi and Hui Hills. This mass mountaineering activity, a comrade from the commission told us, has continued for more than five years. People negotiate different heights (Xi Hill is 75 metres high and Hui Hill 300) according to their own physical conditions.

The Wuxi physical culture commission, like others elsewhere in the country, have two tasks to perform. One is to help develop mass sports activities in various trades and professions according to their own specific condi-

tions for the purpose of improving the health of the public. The other is to organize contests and spare-time training.

## In the Factories

At the No. 5 Radio Factory: At 9 sharp in the morning when music came from a number of amplifiers, workers put down their tools, closed their eyes and to the musical rhythm used their hands to massage their faces around their eyes (known in Chinese acupuncture as points on the human body). This is a kind of exercise for optical fitness, a method of preventing myopia adapted from ancient Chinese medical science.

Today, this particular exercise has been widely introduced to many workers and school-children. Its aim is to stimulate blood circulation around the eyes through massage, relieve muscular fatigue there to prevent the sight from failing, and to improve the eyesight of people who are near-sighted.

At three p.m. another piece of music began to chime. Workers left their seats and did exercises by the working tables. Designed particularly for the electronics workers in view of their specific working habits, these exercises tend to activate the joints on their bodies which remain inactive most of the time. Thus the tired parts on their bodies relax.

Tian Chunfang, 20, from the day she started working in the factory in 1977, has persevered in doing the eye exercises and the exercises for electronics workers, with the result that her sight in both eyes has been excellent. "After two hours of work before intense light in welding when my eyes are getting



Workers doing eye exercises at the No. 5 Radio Factory in Wuxi.

tired," she said, "an eye exercise really does me good, it makes me relaxed. Now the electric welder isn't very heavy, but when you carry it too long, you feel your elbow joints get stiff. The exercise for electronics workers helps."

At the No. 1 State Cotton Mill, a 60-year-old enterprise employing 5,500 millhands and staff members, deputy secretary of the Party committee Yao Maosheng told us: "In 1975, when we started making inquiries into the health of our workers who had been on sick leave, we found many of them fell ill either due to poor physique or the posture they had to assume in their particular field of work. It dawned on us that we should pay attention to mass physical culture activities, including exercises for millhands, eye exercises, a system of exercises for the back and the waist, and all kinds of sports contests."

At first, many people were reluctant to join. So the trade union leader gave them patient persuasion. The factory physician, Dr. Bao Chenghan, also explained in simple language the significance of such exercises in relation to the structure of the human body. When the workers realized what he said made sense and felt better after these exercises, more and more people began doing the exercises.

At a water pump factory, director Wang Fuzhou said: "About 80 per cent of the factory hands here—1,115 all told—take part in regular physical training because they know socialist modernization requires of them not only a higher scientific and cultural level but also a better physique."

Physical culture activities there are many,

the most popular one being waist- and back-exercise. Cheng Jinrong, a foundry worker with 16 years of experience, said: "My waist ached after years of work in a squatting posture. Beginning last year, I've been doing the waist- and back-exercises; my waist now no longer aches except on sunless and rainy days." Laboratory worker Liu Xiuqin, 39 and mother of three children, had a two-year sick leave before 1970 because she always felt dizzy and sometimes vomited blood. Later, after medical treatment and doing exercises regularly, her physique began to improve. Soon afterwards, while attending to work every day, she also began an 18-month Japanese course at a spare-time school. She was recently graduated from the school with honours.

### At a Workers' Sanatorium

Everywhere we went, we heard people speaking highly of the physical culture activities organized by the staff of the Workers' Sanatorium by the Taihu Lake. Between 1975 and 1978, the sanatorium also sent doctors to some factories where they introduced treatment through physical exercises to convalescents there. The exercise to treat gastroptosis is one of them. In 1976, it was found that Yang Shubao, a cadre of the No. 1 State Cotton Mill, had a 6 cm. prolapse of his stomach. The doctors from the sanatorium suggested that he do a special system of exercises. At first he was only half convinced, but after a month's exercise, he began to have a better appetite although there was no improvement in the symptoms. Prompted by his physicians, he continued to do these exercises for another three months (while given injections of small dosage to help digestion) and the symptoms finally disappeared. His prolapsed stomach restored to its normal position. Now Yang Shubao does setting-up exercises to radio music every day and has completely recovered. According to a clinical survey by Dr. Chen Wanlan of the sanatorium, of the 90 cases of gastroptosis treated by the same method, 31 were remarkably efficacious; 55 efficacious and only 4 not efficacious.

In Wuxi, all kinds of effective exercises to promote health are encouraged. The sales clerks in a number of stores do setting-up exercises every morning before business hours on the pavements outside their premises. Government office workers do exercises during breaks. Schoolchildren in the city, under the guidance of 400 teachers of physical culture,



undergo physical training while some 800 boys and girls undergo more intensive training after school in five physical culture schools for amateurs. The city's stadium, which covers an area of 140,000 sq. metres, is open to the public free of charge and is frequented by many sports enthusiasts.

## China and the International Olympic Committee

—Statement by the Chinese Olympic Committee's Spokesman to "Beijing Review" Correspondent

**T**HE Chinese Olympic Committee has existed since 1924, when it was recognized by the International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.), despite several reorganizations.

Although a few members of the Chinese Olympic Committee left the headquarters and went to Taiwan in 1949, the Chinese Olympic Committee continued to represent Chinese amateur athletes at the Olympics. In fact, up until 1951 the I.O.C. included the Chinese Olympic Committee with its headquarters on the mainland in its list of National Olympic Committees. In July 1952, Chinese athletes under the flag of New China took part in the 15th Olympic Games held in Helsinki. On May 26, 1954, the Chancellor of the I.O.C., Mr. Otto Mayer, sent the Chinese Olympic Committee a letter which said: "I have pleasure to inform you that at our Athens' Session which took place at the beginning of this month your Committee has been recognized by the International Olympic Committee."

It could thus be said that the I.O.C.'s continued recognition of the Chinese Olympic Committee had been ultimately decided. Unfortunately, however, the part of the Chinese Olympic Committee that was in Taiwan was later included on the list of National Olympic Committees recognized by the I.O.C. as another "National Olympic Committee" of China although the matter was never discussed or put to a vote at any I.O.C. meeting. The Chinese Olympic Committee repeatedly protested against this and requested that the I.O.C. rectify it but its demands were rejected. The Chinese Olympic Committee was therefore forced to suspend its relations with the I.O.C. in 1958.

Great changes have taken place in the world in the last two decades. An increasing number of people have come to realize that it is disad-

vantageous for the promotion of the Olympic movement to continue to leave the question of the Chinese Olympic Committee's representation in the Olympics unresolved. At the suggestion of friends in foreign sports circles, the Chinese Olympic Committee wrote to the I.O.C. in 1975, asking it to restore the Chinese Olympic Committee's legitimate right of representing China in the Olympics.

As everyone knows, there is only one China in the world and that is the People's Republic of China. Taiwan is a part of China. This is a fact recognized by the people of the world. Today, 120 countries in the world have established diplomatic relations with China. The Chinese compatriots on Taiwan also hold that there is only one China and that the island of Taiwan is a part of China's territory. This common stand of the entire Chinese people should be respected.

Thanks to the efforts of friends in foreign sports circles, the I.O.C. Executive Board proposed the following recommendation on the question of China's representation at its June meeting in Puerto Rico:

1. to confirm the recognition of the Olympic Committee located in Beijing under the name of "Chinese Olympic Committee,"
2. to maintain the recognition of the Olympic Committee located in Taipei (Taipei) under the name of "Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee," on the condition that the latter adopts an anthem and a flag which are different from those of the "Republic of China" used until now.

This recommendation, which is to be finalized by the I.O.C. Executive Board at its next meeting in Nagoya, Japan, this month, will be submitted by post to all I.O.C. members for approval.

The Chinese Olympic Committee regards this recommendation as positive because it affirms that the Chinese Olympic Committee is the National Olympic Committee representing China, it takes into consideration the present-day reality of China's Taiwan Province and it is a big step forward towards a proper solution of the question of China's representation. The Chinese Olympic Committee is confident that this recommendation will be widely supported by the I.O.C. members and the question of China's representation in the I.O.C. will ultimately be correctly resolved.

## UNITED NATIONS

### What's the Crux of the Kampuchean Question?

During the general debate of the current General Assembly session, delegates from many countries took the floor to sternly condemn Viet Nam for its aggression against Kampuchea with the support of the Soviet Union. The Burmese delegate stressed that no foreign power should be allowed to overthrow the Government of Democratic Kampuchea by force in flagrant violation of the principles governing international relations. The Yugoslav delegate pointed out that the Kampuchean crisis can be removed only with the cessation of foreign interference and the withdrawal of foreign troops.

The Southeast Asian situation has attracted people's attention most in the U.N. Headquarters, as Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea grossly violates the U.N. Charter and poses a serious threat to the peace and security of Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole. It is only natural that justice-upholding member states of the U.N. should express their grave concern.

What should be done first about the Kampuchean problem was heatedly debated. Some countries offered to provide assistance and relief to the Kampuchean refugees, and they wanted the General Assembly to study their proposal first. This is understandable. The Kampuchean people are starving as they fight the Vietnamese invaders. They are suffering terribly. Aid should be given to the Kampuchean people to alleviate the hardships inflicted on them by the Vietnamese ag-

gressors. However, doubts are expressed whether the relief aid could reach the refugees when Kampuchea is under Vietnamese occupation.

Delegates of some other countries maintained that the cause of the disaster in Kampuchea is Vietnamese aggression and that first and foremost this Vietnamese invasion must be put to an end in order to remove at the root the Kampuchean people's distress.

Some countries withheld their support for the Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the pretext of human rights. Other countries, however, argued that whatever mistakes this government may have made, it is now organizing resistance against Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. The struggle being waged by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is just and it is helping to check Soviet and Vietnamese expansion in Southeast Asia. Every country should uphold world peace and security and should render support to the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. To withdraw or reduce support to it would only be in the interests of Moscow and Hanoi.

Certain countries said they wished to work out a political solution to the Kampuchean issue. But is it possible to find a political solution when more than twenty Vietnamese divisions have been thrown into a dry-season offensive against Kampuchea?

The most pressing task with regard to Kampuchea is to force Viet Nam to withdraw immediately and unconditionally its aggressor troops from that

country. Only when this is accomplished can the criteria guiding international relations and the principles of the U.N. Charter be upheld.

BREZHNEV IN G.D.R.

### "Peace" Gesture

Brezhnev, in a "peace" gesture during his official visit to the German Democratic Republic, announced in East Berlin on October 6 that "up to 20,000 Soviet servicemen, a thousand tanks and also a certain amount of other military hardware will be withdrawn from the territory of the German Democratic Republic in the course of the next twelve months" and that these were "real deeds" "genuinely ensuring" the security and peace of Europe.

He also declared that Moscow was "prepared to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear means deployed in western areas of the Soviet Union as compared to the present level, but of course only in the event that no additional medium-range nuclear means are deployed in Western Europe."

Obviously, what Moscow is seeking is not real peace but domination over Western Europe and "peace" according to their terms.

First of all, the Warsaw Pact bloc has 940,000 combat troops, 21,100 tanks, 4,100 planes and more than 10,000 artillery pieces deployed in Central and Northern Europe against NATO's 670,000 combat



troops, 7,300 tanks, 2,400 tactical planes and 2,700 artillery pieces there. With this disparity, the withdrawal of 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks by the Soviet Union does not in the least alter Soviet superiority in Europe and reduce the threat to the security and peace of Western Europe.

And secondly, Moscow has already deployed SS-20 medium-range missiles capable of hitting any place in Western Europe, while Western Europe has only plans for discussing in December deployment of medium-range missiles to cope with the Soviet missiles. Now Moscow is asking Western Europe to give up its defence plan in exchange for a Soviet "reduction" of medium-range nuclear weapons. "It still leaves Western Europe within range of the SS-20 missiles," West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher pointed out when he addressed the parliamentary group of the Free Democratic Party. To renounce modernization of NATO's weapons as Brezhnev urged would "only cement Eastern superiority, instead of achieving an East-West balance," Genscher added.

Moscow even threatened that if Western Europe refused to do as it asks, then the strategic situation in Europe would be greatly changed and the Soviet Union would take more and necessary steps to strengthen its own security. This, of course, is aimed at forcing Western Europe to give in and abandon its right to self-defence, at breeding appeasement in Western Europe and at averting

the demise of its "detente" fraud.

Public opinion sees Brezhnev's offer as nothing but high-sounding propaganda. The reaction of Western Europe shows that the Soviet effort to seek hegemony through sham "detente" is not fooling anyone.

#### ISRAEL

##### **Arrogant and Isolated**

Despite strong world condemnation, Israel continues to attack southern Lebanon. Israeli Defence Minister Weizman and Foreign Minister Dayan reiterated that Israel was retaining its license to conduct raids on Lebanon.

The Begin government has refused to recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people and to make contact with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It is attempting permanently to occupy a part of the Arab territory seized by Israel in the "June 5" war in 1967. It has not only continued to establish more settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River and along the Gaza Strip, but also decided in mid-September to allow Israeli companies and individuals to buy Arab lands in these areas.

These aggressive steps constitute a fierce challenge to the Arab states and other countries of the world which are demanding a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem and a restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people.

Developments have clearly shown that the more the Begin government flies in the face of world condemnation, the more isolated it will become.

Many third world countries at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly condemned the aggressive, expansionist Israeli policy and voiced their support for the Palestinian people in their struggle to defend their national rights. The president of the U.N. General Assembly session and Representative of Tanzania, Salim Ahmed Salim, said, "The core of the Middle East problem is the continued denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to establish an independent state."

Irish Minister for Foreign Affairs Michael O'Kennedy stressed in the name of the E.E.C. member states at the U.N. General Assembly session the necessity for the P.L.O. to join in the Middle East peace efforts.

It is worth noting that although Washington continues to provide Israel with large amounts of aid, a shift in American public opinion is also occurring. American Blacks are becoming much more sympathetic to the national rights of the Palestinian people. Even the Carter administration has shown its dissatisfaction with certain Israeli measures.

Having lived on aggression and wars for 30 years, the Israeli authorities are now finding themselves in a real dilemma.



## ● **Rich Mineral Resources**

China has now found more than 140 types of useful minerals, thus becoming one of the few countries with a fairly comprehensive assortment of minerals. Deposits containing 132 species have been verified. China has ascended to the top ranks of the world in terms of its proven deposits of tin, tungsten, molybdenum, antimony, mercury, zinc, lead, iron and coal. Before 1949, only 18 minerals had been surveyed.

Geological workers have located some 1,400 oil-bearing structures. Progress has also been achieved in maritime petroleum geology. Widely dispersed proven coal deposits surpass 600,000 million tons.

China is also rich in metallic mineral resources. In many places, large and gigantic iron mineral beds have been verified, with the known deposits amounting to 42,000 million tons.

China has now discovered important chromite-producing bases and ascertained 20 non-ferrous and precious metals deposits. Prospectors have located abundant supplies of nickel ore in northwest China.

It is estimated that aluminilmenite deposits in Sichuan Province contain 420 million tons of associated titanium, almost matching its total verified amount in the rest of the world. Huge mineral deposits containing associated rare-earth metals up to 80 million tons have been discovered in Inner Mongolia.

China has achieved basic self-sufficiency in fuel and minerals for many of its industries. It also exports certain surplus minerals.

## ● **Giant Panda Yuan Jing's First Birthday**

Yuan Jing, the world's first giant panda by artificial insemination, celebrated her first

birthday on September 8, 1979, in the Beijing Zoo. The 35-kilogramme zoo favourite had pictures taken by visitors all day.

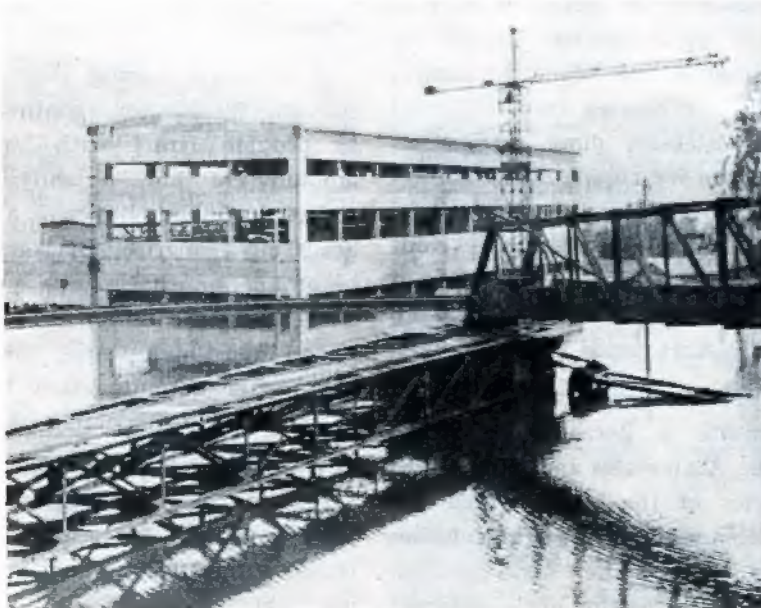
In April last year, scientists at the Beijing Zoo introduced semen taken from male giant pandas into four female ones, but only the eight-year-old Juan Juan became pregnant and gave birth to twins after 138 days.

Yuan Jing was born first, covered with fine white foetal hair, and weighed only 100 grammes. The mother, Juan Juan, jealously held the tiny infant to her breast and would not let any one touch it.

Her twin, born half an hour later, did not survive.

One month later, the hair on her four limbs and around the neck turned black to produce the characteristic panda markings. When Yuan Jing was taken away from her mother at seven and half months old to live alone, she refused food and drink for two days and lost weight. However, she got used to her new home and her health improved. She has never been ill and is full of life.

Yuan Jing has two meals each day — rice porridge, milk, eggs and bone powder as her main food. She has a sweet tooth and if the milk is not sweet enough, she will not touch it until enough sugar has been added to suit her taste.



Titanium ore dressing plant under construction at the Panzhihua Iron and Steel Company, Sichuan Province.







## LETTERS FROM READERS

### Cultural Revolution

I find that *Beijing Review* is a good magazine, vivid and interesting, and I wait for it impatiently every week. It should continue to publish the official documents of the People's Republic of China and the speeches of its representatives in international organizations and negotiations.

One question: In reading *Beijing Review* one gets the impression that the Cultural Revolution is nothing but the feudal dictatorship of the gang of four, which has ruined the economy and culture and so forth. In a word, it is a bad episode in the history of the Chinese people. How do the people in China look at this question?

**O. Keller**  
Caluire, France

Please refer to Premier Hua's interview with Felix Greene in this issue and the relevant section in Ye Jianying's speech in issue No. 40, pp. 7-32. — Ed.

### Faithfulness to Party History

I like very much the item "Faithfulness to Facts in Party History Research" in your issue No. 34.

It said: "Twelve persons took part in the First Party Congress, but fewer than half of the names are listed in many writings."

This is an excellent criticism, but the habit of evading negative points is still deep-rooted.

**Rene More**  
Montfavet, France

The names of all the 12 persons are listed in issue No. 34. The principle of being faithful to facts is followed in the series "Visiting Places of Revolutionary Significance." — Ed.

### More Facts and Figures

Some articles in *Beijing Review* are of great interest to me. For instance, the communique on the fulfilment of China's 1978 national economic plan in issue No. 27 gave concrete figures for various items, which is a breakaway from your normal way of doing things.

**Moustafa Ben Ayad**  
Sfax, Tunis

The statistics you gave in issue Nos. 26 and 27 concerning China's economy are extremely useful. China as a modern country is now open to the world, and I hope more statistics will be available in the future.

I would like to know the figures for the various periods. For example, what was the total grain output for the years 1960 to 1969? Socialist countries with a planned economy are not keen on publishing these figures, and this often gives us a gloomy and mysterious feeling. Publication of these figures, therefore, means that China has entered the world economic community, and at the same time demonstrates that Chinese leaders have great confidence in developing the national economy. This has won praise from our colleagues.

I have read with great interest Premier Hua's report on the work of the government. We see that China does not cover up its difficulties and backwardness as it did before, but makes them known to the public so as to rely on the strength of the whole nation to overcome them. This is a very good attitude and conforms to the fine tradition of the Chinese Communist Party.

**Shojiro Miyajima**  
Saga, Japan

It is heartening to note that Premier Hua, in his recent report on the work of the government, not only announced a change, which is self-critical in nature, regarding the way of accomplishing the "four modernizations," but also gave some concrete figures about Chinese economic level. These figures help one understand the specific difficulties and achievements in China's national construction today. The planned figures and targets put forward in the agricultural modernization programme a year ago were self-complacent and divorced from reality, but

they have now been replaced by comparatively realistic figures.

**Franz Knoll**  
Munchen, West Germany

### Editorial Policy

In issue No. 34 you published Mr. Hideto Iketani's letter in which he expressed his opinions and hopes with regard to your weekly. Here I would like to give my views.

He regarded *Beijing Review* as a political and theoretical magazine.

In my opinion, it is not necessarily so. *Beijing Review* should give readers abroad correct information on China's political, economic, cultural, academic and social affairs. Good photos and layout are important means of attracting the readers' attention.

To learn politics and theory, it is preferable to subscribe to *Hongqi* or *Renmin Ribao*. Of course, nothing would be better if they could be translated into foreign languages and published as a monthly. But this is not easy at present. Therefore, it would serve our purpose to learn about China's political trends through *Beijing Review*.

Another point is that one can only grasp politics by combining it with economics, culture and science. It is inadvisable not to have the columns "On the Home Front" and "Culture and Science."

I hope you will continue the present editorial policy and keep to the present form. More important is that the idealistic, self-complacent and stilted type of writings of the period of the gang of four must be resolutely opposed.

**Masatoshi Sawada**  
Hyogo, Japan

### Education

I personally am very interested in China's education. Is primary school education under the administration of the provinces or the central government? What about the textbooks? Are all the children of Han nationality using the same textbooks? These and other questions can be covered in a special feature.

**Peter Romen**  
Lochau, Austria

A good suggestion. We are preparing to do so. — Ed.



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